Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A dye image receiver sheet comprising a substrate and a dye-receiving layer comprising a cross-linked copolymer of polyester and a lubricator polymer comprising polyurethane, wherein said polyester component of said cross-linked copolymer is present in an amount of between 75% and 99% by weight.

2. (canceled).

3. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said polyester comprises condensation polyesters based upon recurring units derived from alicyclic dibase acids and diols.

4. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said polyester comprises greater than 90% by weight of said crosslinked copolymer.

5. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver sheet comprises a thermal transfer dye receiver sheet.

6. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver has a Tg of between 42 and 62 °C.

7. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver has a Tg of about 52°C.

8. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said crosslinked copolymer is formed from a water dispersion.

9. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said crosslinked copolymer forms a surface layer of said dye receiver sheet that has a surface energy of between 40 and 48 dynes/cm^2.

10. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said crosslinked copolymer has a percentage of crosslinking between 50% and 85%.

11. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said crosslinked polymer was crosslinked utilizing trimethylolpropane tris (2-methyl-1-aziridine propionate) in amount of between 0.20 and 0.85 weight % of the crosslinked polymer.

12. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said crosslinked polymer forms a surface layer of said dye receiver sheet and has a scratch resistance of between 0.1 and 1.0 mN.

13. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said sheet has an antistat present in the crosslinked polymer which forms the surface layer of said dye receiver.

14. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said sheet comprises an oriented polymer.

15. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said sheet comprises an adhesion promoting layer located adjacent said dye-receiving layer.

16. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said sheet comprises a pressure-sensitive adhesive.

17. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said sheet comprises an oriented polymer adhesively adhered to cellulose paper.

18. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver layer further comprises a plasticizer.

19. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver layer is substantially free of waxes and fluoropolymers.

20. (original) The dye receiver sheet of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver layer is capable of forming a thermal image that has a maximum cyan, magenta, and yellow formed black density of greater than 1.5.

21. (original) The dye receiver layer of claim 1 wherein said dye receiver layer has a roughness average less than 3.0 micrometers.

22. (currently amended) The method of forming a dye receiver sheet comprising providing an aqueous dispersion of a copolymer of polyester and a lubricator polymer comprising polyurethane, bringing said aqueous dispersion into contact with a gravure coating roll, coating said aqueous dispersion onto a substrate, drying said aqueous dispersion to form a dye receiver layer, comprising a cross-linked copolymer of polyester and a lubricator polymer comprising polyurethane, wherein said polyester component of said cross-linked copolymer is present in an amount of between 75% and 99% by weight.

23. (original) The method of claim 22 wherein said aqueous dispersion of copolymer has between 10 and 30% solids by weight.

24. (currently amended) The method of claim 22 wherein said aqueous dispersion is heated during drying to form a cross-linked polymer ~~aid crosslinking.~~

25. (original) The method of claim 22 wherein said dye receiver is wound after drying to less than 1% water by weight in said dry receiver layer.

26. (original) The method of claim 22 wherein said aqueous dispersion further comprises alcohol.

27. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein said dye receiver has a Tg of between 42 and 62°C.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein said dye receiver layer comprises a copolymer of polyester and polyurethane.

29. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 further comprising a crosslinked dye receiver layer wherein dye receiver layer was crosslinked utilizing trimethylolpropane tris (2-methyl-1-aziridine propionate) in amount of between 0.20 and 0.85 weight % of the crosslinked polymer.

30. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein said sheet comprises a pressure-sensitive adhesive.

31. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein said dye receiver layer further comprises a plasticizer.

32. (previously presented) An imaged dye receiver sheet comprising a substrate and a dye image receiver sheet comprising a dye-receiving layer comprising a crosslinked copolymer of polyester and a lubricator polymer comprising polyurethane, wherein said polyester component of said crosslinked co polymer is present in an amount of between 75% and 99% by weight having a thermal image thereon, wherein said thermal image has a maximum cyan, magenta, and yellow formed black density of greater than 1.5.

33~~31~~. (canceled).

34. (previously presented) The imaged dye receiver sheet of claim 32 wherein said dye receiver has a Tg between 42 and 62 degrees C.

35. (previously presented) The imaged dye receiver sheet of claim 32 wherein said crosslinked copolymer is formed from a water dispersion.